

in total length. Head $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as broad, its length $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{2}{3}$ times in total length; snout rounded, very prominent, with nuptial tubercles of unequal size; eye superolateral, in middle of length of head, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital width; inner surface of lips with numerous transverse plicæ; a minute barbel, hidden in the folds at side of mouth. Dorsal III 10, slightly nearer caudal than end of snout, strongly notched; longest ray as long as or slightly longer than head. Anal II 5, longest ray $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head. Pectoral as long as head, not reaching ventral; latter below middle of dorsal. Caudal deeply forked. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales 34–35 $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 between lateral line and root of ventral, 12 round caudal peduncle. Dark greenish above (in life) and on the fins, muddy greenish white below.

Total length 170 mm.

Two specimens from Aro, obtained, along with the *Gnathonemus* here described, by Major Bruce, and presented by him to the British Museum.

Allied to *L. obscurus*, Pellegr.; distinguished by the smaller eye and one scale more in a transverse series above the lateral line.

XLVII.—*New African Mammals in the British Museum.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Perodicticus faustus, sp. n.

Intermediate between the grey *P. ibeanus* and the brown species of the West Coast.

Size as usual. General colour, when seen at a distance, very much as in the brown species (*P. edwardsi* and *batesi*) of the Kameruns and Gaboon, but on closer examination there prove to be quite a large number of hoary-tipped hairs intermingled with the general fur on the body behind the shoulders—that is to say, the region where in *P. ibeanus* the colour is almost completely hoary grey. The ordinary woolly fur is slaty at base, then drab-coloured, with blackish tips, considerably darker than in *P. ibeanus*; of the thin outer hairs projecting beyond the wool-hairs perhaps half are blackish and half hoary-tipped. Under surface, head, arms, and legs dull drab, a number of hoary-tipped hairs on the outer side of the forearms and thighs; hands and feet grey, more thinly

haired than in the allied species. Tail shorter than usual, drab, ticked with hoary.

Skull with small narrow nasals and comparatively slender postorbital processes. Bulke much swollen both in front and behind. Teeth larger than in *P. ibeanus*, not so large as in *P. edwardsi*; anterior molar (m^1) smaller than m^2 ; m^2 unusually large, little smaller than m^1 and fully as large as m^1 . Small lower premolars low, not exceeding m_1 in height, barely half the height of the caniniform premolar. M_3 as large as m_1 .

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 280 mm.; tail 38; hind foot 51; ear 23.

Skull: upper length 61; basal length 53; greatest breadth 41; nasals 12.5×4 ; palatal length 23; upper cheek-tooth series 18.7; molars only 10.2; m^3 3.4×4.7 .

Hab. Ineti, Bompona, R. Maringa, Central Congo. Alt. 1200'.

Type. Young adult female. Original number 24. Collected 28th April, 1910, by the Rev. H. M. Whiteside.

This Potto shows a relationship to the British East-African *P. ibeanus* by the presence of the hoary-tipped hairs in its dorsal fur, though these are not nearly so numerous as in the more eastern species. The proportionally large size of its posterior molar, above and below, is peculiar to itself.

Crocidura spurrelli, sp. n.

A large grey species, with a very narrow skull.

Size large, rather less than in *C. manni*. Fur short, close, and velvety; hairs of back about 4 mm. in length. General colour above rather browner than Ridgway's "mouse-grey." Under surface but little lighter, not defined laterally. A small lateral gland present in female. Hands and feet greyish brown. Tail blackish, nearly naked above, the fine hairs unusually long, but sparsely scattered, more closely set below; longer bristles fairly numerous.

Skull long, unusually narrow; lambdoid crest well developed, the lambda projecting above the low sagittal crest. Bony palate, as in *C. manni*, produced some little distance behind the molars. As a result, the length of the mesopterygoid fossa is reduced, being no longer than in many far smaller species; it is also unusually narrow, especially in its posterior half.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 115 mm.; tail 70; hind foot (s. u.) 19; ear 11.

Skull: condylo-incisive length 29.6; basal length 26.3;

greatest breadth 11·5; interorbital breadth 5; palatal length 13; length of mesopterygoid fossa (excluding the hamular processes) 4·1; length of upper tooth-series 13·3; breadth between outer corners of m^2 8·7.

Hab. Bibianaha, near Dunkwa, inland of Sekondi, Gold Coast.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 10. 8. 1. 1. Original number 14. Collected 27th June, 1910, and presented by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell.

This fine shrew is intermediate between the very large W.-African species *C. goliath*, *giffardi*, and *manni*, and the more normal-sized species such as *C. poensis* &c. Its short fur, greyish colour, and narrow skull will also readily distinguish it from any of its allies.

I have named it in honour of its discoverer Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell, to whom the National Museum owes an interesting collection of small mammals from the Gold Coast.

Tatera gambiana, sp. n.

A large pale species; tail almost without tuft.

Size about as in *T. kempi*, the only large * W.-African species hitherto known. General colour much paler than in that animal, dull fawn, more buffy on the sides. Under surface, hands, and feet white as usual. Tail about as long as head and body, very inconspicuously tufted at the tip, brown above, white on sides and below.

Skull readily distinguishable from that of *T. kempi* by the shape of the interparietal, which is broad transversely, narrow antero-posteriorly, its breadth considerably more than twice its length. Anterior palatal foramina not reaching back to the level of the front edge of the root of m^1 . Bullæ about as in *T. kempi*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 162 mm.; tail 162; hind foot 35; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 41; basilar length 33·5; greatest breadth 21·7; nasals 15; interparietal $4 \times 10 \cdot 3$ ($4 \cdot 3 \times 8 \cdot 7$ in *T. kempi*); palatal foramina 7·8; bulla 11; upper molar series 6·7.

Hab. Gambia. Type from Marakissa; alt. 500'.

Type. Adult male. Original number B. 14. Collected 15th May, 1910, and presented by Mr. G. Fenwick Owen. Five specimens examined.

The only member of this group previously known was the *T. kempi* of S. Nigeria, which is a much darker-coloured

* The feet of *T. guianæ* are as long as in *T. kempi*, but the skull is markedly smaller.

animal than *T. gambiana*, and differs by the skull-characters above described.

In addition to *T. gambiana*, Mr. Fenwick Owen obtained in the Gambian region examples of *T. guineæ*, Thos., and *Taterillus gracilis*, Thos.

Arvicanthis linulus, sp. n.

Like *A. dorsalis*, but conspicuously smaller.

External appearance quite as in *A. dorsalis*, the colour as in the paler races of that animal. Fur coarse; hairs of back about 7 mm. in length. General colour of fore-back grizzled greyish buff, becoming more ochraceous posteriorly; under surface white, edged on each side with a pinkish-buff line. Ears and a spot above and below each eye ochraceous buff. Dorsal black line commencing between the ears and running to the root of the tail, the hairs on each side of it rather lighter than the general colour. Hands and feet light pinkish buff. Tail dark above, dull ochraceous laterally, dull buffy below.

Skull similar to that of *A. dorsalis*, but far smaller.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 94 mm.; tail 115; hind foot 23; ear 15.

Skull: tip of nasals to hinder angle of frontals 20; nasals 9·7; interorbital breadth 4·6; palatal length 14·2; diastema 6·8; palatal foramina 6; length of upper molar series 4·6.

Hab. Gamon, French Gambia. Alt. 100'.

Type. Adult male. Original number A. 80. Collected 20th April, 1910, and presented by Mr. G. Fenwick Owen.

This is a pygmy W.-African representative of the southern *A. dorsalis*, but is so much smaller that it cannot be considered merely as a subspecies, especially as no member of the *dorsalis* group is known to occur in any of the vast area separating the two forms.

Arvicanthis dorsalis phæotis, subsp. n.

Like *A. d. maculosus*, Osg., but very much greyer, especially when viewed from behind, the ochraceous suffusion on the upper surface a much paler buffy except just on the rump. Ears at once distinguishable from those of *maculosus* and *rosalia* by their minute hairs being brown or greyish, not ochraceous, although the ochraceous tuft at the anterior base of the ears is still present. Light patches above and below eyes inconspicuous, buffy, not ochraceous.

Skull and teeth as in *maculosus*, equally larger than in *rosalia*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 134 mm.; tail 144; hind foot 28; ear 18.3.

Skull: greatest length 34; breadth of brain-case 13.4; upper molar series 6.

Hab. Mazeras, coast region of British E. Africa. Alt. 500'.

Type. Old male. Original number 1238. Collected 10th July, 1910, by Robin Kemp, and presented by C. D. Rudd, Esq. Five specimens examined.

Compared with a series of *A. d. maculosus* from Voi, for which the Museum is also indebted to Mr. Rudd's collector, these specimens are much greyer, and are at once separable by their brown ears, these being as strongly ochraceous in *maculosus* as in the *A. d. rosalia* of German East Africa.

Epimys delectorum, sp. n.

A small soft-furred species, something like *E. morio*.

Size about as in *Apodemus sylvaticus*. Fur very soft, fine and silky; hairs of back about 9–10 mm. in length. General colour above dull sepia-brown, heavily blackened on the posterior back; sides tending more towards mummy-brown; under surface soiled buffy, the basal three-fourths of the hairs dark slaty, their tips and a fairly defined lateral line pinkish buff. Face dark greyish brown, the muzzle and an ill-defined orbital ring blackish. Ears large, dark brown. Hands and feet brown on the metapodials, silvery white on the digits and laterally. Tail almost naked, very finely scaled (16 rings to the centimetre), dark brown above and below, indistinctly marbled with lighter brown, its very sparse fine hairs brown above, whitish below.

Skull smooth, light and delicate, practically without ridges; supraorbital edges square, not beaded; projection of zygomatic plate medium; palatal foramina reaching back to the level of the front of m^1 ; bullæ of medium size.

Incisors narrow. Molars low-crowned and (in the single specimen) peculiar for the duplication, complete or partial, of the outer cusp of the first and second lamina of m^1 and of the main lamina of m^2 , so that, viewed laterally, m^1 appears to possess five outer cusps—three larger ones and two smaller ones between them*. Lower molars (m_1 and m_2) each with a well-marked supplementary cusp at the outer end of the main transverse valley, and a median posterior supplementary ledge.

* Cusps 3 and 6 of m^1 and 6 of m^2 in the notation employed by Mr. G. S. Miller.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 93 mm. ; tail 120 ; hind foot 23 ; ear 20·5.

Skull : greatest length 27·5 ; basilar length 21 ; greatest breadth 12·5 ; nasals 11 ; interorbital breadth 4·5 ; breadth of brain-case 12 ; palatilar length 12·3 ; palatal foramina 5·8 ; upper molar series 4·4.

Hab. Mlanji Plateau, S. Nyasa. Alt. 5500'.

Type. Adult female. Original number 205. Collected 2nd May, 1910, by Mr. S. A. Neave. Presented by the Entomological Research Committee.

Apart from the peculiar characters of its molars, this mountain-mouse may be readily distinguished by its soft fur, dark colour, grey and buffy belly, parti-coloured feet, and nearly naked tail. It is, perhaps, most nearly related to *E. tullbergi* of W. Africa and *E. dennie* of Ruwenzori ; but in any case the relationship is very distant.

With regard to the teeth, I find a similar duplication of the outer cusp of the middle lamina of m^1 in a single example (B.M. no. 4. 7. 1. 109) of *E. tullbergi*, while other specimens have no trace of it. For this reason I reserve judgment as to the value of the character until further specimens of *E. delectorum* are obtained.

Uranomys oweni, sp. n.

A small West-African representative of the recently discovered *U. ruddi* of Mount Elgon.

General appearance more that of an *Acomys*, less that of a *Lophuromys*, than is the case with *U. ruddi*, but this may be partly due to the make of the skins. Fur crisp, not so stiff as in ordinary *Acomys*, more so than in *U. ruddi* ; hairs of back about 11–12 mm. in length, a few longer hairs (13–14 mm.) intermixed with them. General colour very like that of many species of *Acomys*, between dull tawny and clay-colour ; paler and more buffy on the sides. Under surface white, the hairs white to their bases ; in *U. ruddi* they are grey basally. Ears finely haired, brown. Hands and feet white. Tail scaly, finely haired, very like that of an *Acomys*, brown above, whitish below.

Skull, apart from its much smaller size, very like that of *U. ruddi*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 91 mm. ; tail 66 ; hind foot 16·5 ; ear 14.

Skull : greatest length 26·2 ; basilar length 22·2 ; greatest breadth 13·6 ; nasals 8 ; interorbital breadth 4·5 ; breadth of brain-case 11 ; palatilar length 13·5 ; palatal foramina 7·3 ; upper molar series 4·7.

Hab. Marakissa, French Guinea.

Type. Adult male. Original number B. 25. Collected 30th May, 1910, and presented by G. Fenwick Owen, Esq., in whose honour the species is named.

This interesting species, the second known of its genus, greatly extends the range of *Uranomys*, as the first species, *U. ruddi*, was found on Mount Elgon, British East Africa.

The external resemblance of *U. oweni* to an *Acomys* is very striking, and a study of the skulls indicates that it is to that genus that *Uranomys* is most nearly allied, the peculiar structure of the posterior palate being very much the same in both. The shape of the brain-case, however, is very different, while in the unusual throwing forwards of the incisors *Uranomys* differs as much from *Acomys* as it does from other African Muridæ.

XLVIII.—*New Neotropical Geometridæ.*

By LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

[Continued from p. 333.]

Eupithecia longibasalis, sp. n.

♂. 18–19 mm.—Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous varied with brown, face paler; the abdomen with a brown dorsal belt on second segment, and small blackish dorsal dots on succeeding segments; the crests very ill-developed. Fore wing ochreous suffused with pale brown, darkened in parts with fuscous; the lines angled below SC, then oblique and parallel; the darker basal area with its outer angle in cell reaching middle of wing and including the oblique linear black cell-mark; median area edged inwardly by a whitish-ochreous band with dark central line (the proximal half of the band the clearer whitish) and outwardly by a simple ochreous line, its proximal two-thirds marked with blackish along the veins; the pale subterminal line irregularly crenulate, preceded by patches of fuscous-black scales, met by a pale streak from apex, above which the costa is rather darker; terminal line thick, black, interrupted at the veins by pale spots; fringe pale, chequered with olive-grey in basal half. Hind wing whitish ochreous, darker along abdominal margin; the lines dark, but marked only on abdominal margin. Underside ochreous, in fore wing grey-suffused along costa and termen, where the lines and